THE MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

"There is no man wise enough to say who he will be; no one who can place his hand on the distinguished in-Curtis H. Brogden.

But there are many who think they know. Some say it will be Vance. others Settle: some are sure that Reid is the man, others that it will certainly be Dockery. There are others who cipal is not allowed to be touched point the prophetic finger towards under any circumstances. The pro-Cox: others at Clark; others in the direction of McGehee: and others point to the Blue Ridge, and home of Robinson. And there are still others who say it will be Scales, or Fowle, or Davis, or Ashe, or Turner, or R. B.

. We have no prophetic vision" strong enough to enable us to foresee the lucky personage whom the gods have fated to wear the crown the people their favorites. But we feel that we of the fortunate figure.

He will be named by the Democratbe an honest man, one upon whose pure name the breeth of calumny has never blown; whose record is stainless; who has undoubted patriotism; who is North Carolina.

He will be a popular man; one whom the people admire and esteem; whose voice is potent among them for good; whom they can feel confident they can trust with the standard of Conservatism, and the fortunes of the State,

He will be a strong man; bold, able, skillful-one whose voice will call in North Carolina to arouse in their might clans, and lead them on to victory. And that's the man for Governor.

SIONERS-CASE DISHISSED.

It will be seen from the following telegram from Raleigh, received on vesterday, that the case against General Cox and the Robeson County Commissioners has been dismissed. We are glad thus to be able to put upon record the fact that the day has passed when such conspiracies as that hatched up by such men as ex-Judge Cantwell, Dr. Norment and U. S. Commissioner Cassidev will be permitted to be carried out. Dr. Norment was a most energetic swearer and the Commissioner had the un blushing effcontery to try a case in the merits of which he was directly interested by reason of an indictment pending against him in another court and poor Mr. Cantwell was the attorney, that is while Mr. Badger did not take the reins. It would have been a miracle had not such a court. under such circumstances, bound over the Commissioners to appear at Raleigh. It was precisely what everybody expected.

But the case has been dismissed and the fact that it has been so promptly dismissed is a sharp rebuke to the parties concerned in the conspiracy and teaches a most-opportune lesson both to the people and to these law defying Federal Commissioners and Federal Marshals who have so long used their official positions for partizan purposes. The lesson in most opportune one we say, in that i strikes a death blow to the system of Federal intimidation and Federal interference in State elections, that had so long prevailed in North Carolina and the South generally. Being but the echo of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the action of the Federal Circuit court at Raleigh can neither be disregarded nor disobeyed. Qur people have now a practical illustration of what the law really is and how powerless even the most unscrupulous Federal officials are to hurt them and will we trust laugh to scorn any attempts from such lawless officials to interfere with their liberties. From this time forward Federal officials will have to obey the laws of the land just as other people have to obey them or like other people the; will have to take the consequences. There is now no doubt

what that law is. The Commissioners of Robeson deserve the thanks of every good citizen and law-abiding man in the State for the bold and manly course they have pursued to vindicate and establish the endangered rights and liberties of our people. From the outset they have stood upon their rights as freemen of North Carolina and boldly avowed their determination to submit 'to nothing that was derogatory, to those rights. They realized that when they were seized and dragged from their homes innocent of crime and unoffending againt the laws as they were, that the rights of citizens everywhere were invaded and their liberties endangered. It fell to their lot to bear the brunt o the contest and right manfully did they do it. They had confidence in the laws of their country and felt assured that when they could reach a tribunal that had regard for the Constitution and the laws the vile conspiracy against them would at once fall

to the ground. That their confidence was just, the following telegram plainly shows:

SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL . RALEIGH, N. C., 9 June, 1876. The case against General Cox and the Robeson County Commissioners is

"The Harmanic Telegraphic Com pany" is the name of a new telegraph corporation that has just been chartered in New York. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000, in 5,000 shares. The company is formed for the purpose of running lines of telegraph from New York to the principal Eastern. Western and Southern cities. including Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile and all intermediate points. It is proposed to increase the capital stock from time to time, as occasion may demand.

THE AMENDMENTS-LET THEM BE KATIFIED.

There are other changes made in the article on Education beside that requiring the children of the two races to be kept separate and apart from each other in the public schools. They propose to strike out section 4 of this article and in its place to insert two The Raleigh News thinks the suc- new sections. The difference between cessful man in the coming race for that part proposed to be stricken out Governor will be "the Great Unknown." and that part proposed to be inserted is substantially as follows:

Under section 4, as it now stands, all monies, stocks, bonds or other property belonging to any State fund for dividual who is destined to step into the purpose of education are required the shoes of his Excellency, Governor to be securely invested and the principal thereof to be sacredly preserved as an irreducible educational fund. The annual income only, arising from this investment, can be used for keeping up our public schools. The prinposed amendments give to the Legislature the discretion to devote both principal and interest of this edu-

cational fund to the maintenance of our public schools in such a manner as may be deemed most conducive to their support. And there is plain reason in the

present condition of our people why both principal and interest of all educational funds should be at the dishave this year to bestow upon one of posal of the Legislature. The educational necessities of the State of North can see far enough and clearly enough | Carolina are far greater to-day than into the future to discover the outlines ever before in her history, but her ability to meet such necessities was never less. If all the funds in the

ic party of North Carolina. He will treasury of the State for educational purposes, were spent upon the present generation of school children, it would not meet their requirements, for they are now in the utmost needlof all possi in every respect worthy the people of ble educational facilities. If these needs be promptly supplied, when the children of to-day take charge of the affairs of the State, as in the course of nature in a very few years they will do, the State will be in the hands of educated intelligent men who will have both the will and the means to provide for their children. If the needs of the present generation be not met and met trumpet tones to the white men of promptly, it will be but a few, but a very few years ere the State will be against the negro domination; who can inhabited by a totally unlettered and gather around him all the Democratic | ignorant population who will neither know nor care anything about the value of education.

Think for a moment of the condition of things if but a single generation shall grow up in ignorance. If this and duly baptised. As we have had shall happen, another century will have passed ere the pernicious conseto the land, comparable to which all origin can not do better than to search other evils that have befallen it, war, carefully in the annals of North Caropestilence, conquest, subjugation and reconstruction will seem almost blessngs. The interest or annual income of all our educational funds even when added to such annual appropriations of monies arising from direct taxation as we may be able to make, is Boston Bulletin, one of the ablest utterly inadequate to meet the re- commercial journals in the country.

quirements of the present generation thinks that such a war would benefit o give to the Legislature power to ap- and consequently bring about an adpropriate to educational purposes the vance in prices. A large proportion principal as well as the interest of such of the grain imported into Western educational funds as we may have. It | Europe is raised in Russia and Northis like the prudent father who, when ern Turkey, and if a war cuts off or he has but little to give his son, spends diminishes the supply from those that little in giving him an education, countries, France and England must wisely considering that if a young man to that extent rely for their food upon has an education he has an estate that the farmers of our Western States. cannot be taken from him. Sufficient Already the prospects of war have unto the day is the evil thereof. In materially quekened the demand the matter of education our first duty from those countries for American is to our own generation rather than wheat and corn. Other raw products, to posterity. In the matter of educa- such as tallow, would also go out in tion we can afford to have no gaps for increased quantities. The Bulletin they become chasms that long, very does not think that the South has much ong years only, can bridge over. Under the Constitution, as it now

children living therein. It matters not cottens there would be an increased how much a county may have contrib- demand for American cottons which uted to the principal of this fund, it would more than counterbalance the can only receive its proportional part of | falling off in Great Britain. the interest. For example, from "fines, penalties and forfeitures" the county offect upon the United States of a war of Edgecombe in five years, paid into in the east would be beneficial. For the State Treasury the sum of \$2,496 17, a while there might be an increased while the county of Craven during the demand for money in Europe, which same period paid in from same sources | would possibly call for specie ship-

the interest as dfd Brunswick. pended in the support and maintenance of the public schools in that county, and when this shall be done we may expect county commissioners

This change alone it is estimated will save the people of North Carolina each year at least \$25,000—and will be the means of furnishing instruction to about 25,000 more of the children of the State than are now being taught in the public schools-and whites and blacks will be equally benefitted. The annual saving, in money alone by this amendment, will pay for the cost of the Constitutional Convention, to say nothing of the immense advantage it will be to the State, that there shall be taught and educated so many

All good citizens-irrespective of race, color or previous conditionheart, will consult both their interests and the good of the State by voting upon the ratification of the amendfor the amendments,

ONE HUNDRED VEARS ACO. The Philadelphia Times of the 7th in

was jubilant over the fact that on the 7th day of June, 1776, in the General Congress of the United Colonies of America, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, of Virginia, offered the following resoutions, which, having been seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts, were laid over till the next morning at 10 o'clock, at which time the members were reques ed to attend punctually Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and for their consideration: Resolved, Tunt these United Colo-

ies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to e totally dissolved. That it is expedient forthwith t ake most eff-ctual measures for form-

ng foreign alliances. That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respect e colonies for their consideration and

That will all do very well, but the simple, short resolution unanimously adopted on the 12th of April, 1776, by the Provincial Congress of North Caroliva when in session at Halifax, was petter if for no other reason than that it was near two months earlier. It reads as follows:

Resolved. That the delegates from nis colony in the Continental Congress e impowered to concur with the dele gates from the other colonies in declar ng Independence and forming foreign liances; reserving to this colony the exclusive right of forming a constituion and laws for this colony.

It is all very well, as the Times says to stand in Independence Chamber and imagine the brave Virginian rising with a challenge to tyrants in his hand to note the breathless anxiety on every face as the paper is read; to know the hopes and fears and high resolves of the fathers; to commune with the choicest spirits of their time;" but for that we can by no means unite with our Philadelphia cotemporary in say ing to do this "is to take an impulse of patriotism from the very fountainhead." The fountain of American independence waited not until June, 1776, to send forth its waters of liberty. Nor was it in the City of Brotherly Love nor yet upon the sacred soil of the Old Dominion that the memorable event took place. Twentieth of May, 1775, was the time and Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, was the place where American independence was born. At Halifax, near a year later. the child was formally acknowledged occason to say before, any one desirous quences of so great an evil will have the American Revolution, and the ceased to be visible. It will be a curse times and scenes in which it had its

WAR. The North is also considering the connudrum; will a European war ben efit or injure the United States? Th the West in that it would cause an in-There is a pressing necessity then, creased demand for Western produce

to gain by hostilities because it says there would be a diminished demand tands, the monies coming in from fines, for English cottons from the countries cenalties and forfeitures are all re- at war, which would react upon the mired to be paid into the State Treas- price of raw cotton in the United ary and securely invested as a perma- States. On the other hand, however, nent fund, the interest on which is to it may be asserted, and with some in proportion to the number of school be a diminished de nand for English

Financially, the Bulletin thinks the

the sum of only one dollar; yet when the ments from this side, but the great interest on that amount came to be paid banks of London, Paris and Vienna out for support of schools, the county are clogged with gold, business is getof Craven, having about the same ting duller and duller, and it is diffinumber of school children living in it cult to see how the rates of discount that Edgecombe had, received about the could be kept at a high figure except same amount. In other words Edge- for a very short time. The unloading combe paid in very near twenty-five of the securities of eastern countries, hundred times as much as Craven did, as well as, to a smaller extent, those but for all that she got back no more of France and England, would certhan Craven did. The county of tainly cause an enlarged demand for Brunswick paid in three times as much | American bonds, and it must be evident as did the county of New Hanover, to every one that the United States yet New Hanover received near four | could not, by the remotest possibility, times as much for its proportion of become involved in the Turkish difficulties. This effect of a prospective A system that permits such gross (Eastern war is shown by this week's nequalities as these, is manifestly quotations in London. At first our wrong and ought to be broken up, and | bonds sympathized with the fall in all this the amendments will do. If they other securities; when the Sultan was shall be ratified all the fines and pen- deposed they rose in price even more alties annually collected will remain [rapidly than other bonds; and towards in the several counties and the whole the close, when the old feeling of unamount, not the interest merely, but casiness set in again, and consols both principal and interest will be ex- drooped. American bonds continue to advance. A brisk demand in Europe for our securities during the next year or two, united to larger exports of grain and other products would call and school trustees to be more vigi- for only gold shipments, if any at all,

lant in seeing to it that clerks and and might even necessitate importamagistrates make prompt and honest tions of gold in the immediate future, payments. As the Canby Constitution now stands, the Legistature by a two-thirds vote can call an open Constitutional Convention and that Convention can change all the laws in any way, without the consent of the people. If the amendments shall be ratified no Convention can be called in North Carolina without first getting the consent of the people and no change of any sort in the Constitution can be made children, who would otherwise grow without first getting the consent of up in ignorance and only too surely, the people. If therefore the people wish to rule in North Carolina, let them ratify the amendments at the who wish their children to have the election in November next. Their privileges of an education, and who welfare and the welfare of generations have the prosperity of the State at yet unborn depend upon the vote cast ments now pending.

GOV. TILDENS STRENGTH. The Hartford Times, a Tildpaper, publishes a table of the State: which it says will vote for Governor lilden's nomination at St. Louis Laving out the Southern States whose delegates have not been instruct ed for any one, we find that California Colorado, Connec icut, Iowa, Illinois. Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nethis summary of his career: vada, New Hampshire, New York

the list as accurate, there are on it but four States which the Demo cratic party has a reasonable certainty of carrying and but four that Democratic papers claim for the nomince of the St. Louis Convention. Connecticut, New York, Nevada and Ore gon may be considered certain; California as exceeding doubtful; The returns of the last election make the following exhibit:

and Wisconsin are set down as sure to

go for Governor Tilden. Accepting

Iowa, Radical majority. Illinois, Radical majority. Maine, Radical majority. Massachusetts, Radical majority. Michigan, Radical majority. New Hampshire, Radical majority Rhode Island, Radical majority. Wisconsin, Radical majority, Vermont, Radical majority.

These States will cast one hundred and seventy-four votes at the St. Louis Convention-all for Tilden. These States will cast eighty-seven electoral votes next November-all for the Radical candidate. It really would seem that the States which will have to elect a Democratic President, if one is elected at all, should have some voice in the nomination of a candidate.

THE ABROGATION OF TH TWO-THIRDS RULE.

We are surprised to find the follow ing paragraph in the New York Sun The St. Louis Convention should refuse to adopt the two-thirds rule. This rule was imposed upon the National Convention of 1844 by the slavery propagandists of the South for the purpose of defeating the nominatioa of Mr. VanBuren, who was not sufficiently ardent for the annexation of Texas to satisfy the disciples of John C. Calhoun. A majority of the delegates to the Convention were instructed to support Mr. Van Buren: but just enough of them proved treach erous to enable his rivals to slaughter the Turk at "\$200,000 a piece?" There him with this novel weapon, From that day till now this unwise rule has been regularly adopted in Democratic

The two-thirds rule was adopted by the first National Democratic Convention ever held in America, that is to say, by the convention that nominated Andrew Jackson in 1832. In that conv ution however it was applied only to the ballot for Vice President, there being no opposition to General Jackson in the convention. In 1835 the ballot for a candidate for the Presi- and the beacon of your dearest convention applied the two-thirds rule | dency until the platform is reported THE EFFECTS OF A EUROPEAN to the ballots for both President and and adopted. If the Convention de-Vice-President. In 1840 the Convention failed to adopt the two-thirds rule. In 1844 the Convention returned to permit his name to go before the to the rule and elected the candidate Convention, as he is pledged to "take

nominated under its provisions. It is a little singular that up to 1848 the only Democratic candidate for President that was defeated was the one nominated by a Convention that failed to adopt the two-thirds rule.

assigned for abrogating a rule that will keep the St. Louis Convertion from being at the mercy of delegates from States that will not cast a single Democratic vote in the electoral college.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The following are the resolutions re terred to by us as having been passed by the Board of Trustees of the University just before the adjournment of that body at the late Commencemen'. It will be seen they pay a handsome complicaent to the young men there, both as to proficiency in their studies and as to their deportment:

Resolved. That the Faculty of the University be requested to inform the students that the Board of Trustees have been highly gratified at the dethe students during the Commence be divided among the several counties show of reason, that while there might ment week, and that they entertain as delegates to St. Louis, who will not the hope that the same propriety of mistake loudness of assertion for conduct will mark their entire connection with the Institution.

Resolved further, That the Board are also much pleased with the proficiency shown by the students in the the University.

The Boston Post says: Political snicides are as common, proportionally speaking, as those of the person. Since a Democratic House of Representatives was enosen by the people the wayside has been strewn with the political corpses of public men who died by their own hand. The Colfaxes and Pattersons passed on just before, from which their instinctive timidity held them back. The more recent instances have been those of men who invited their own doom. The Third Term embodiment went under as if a the old trouble a violent, bitter thing, weight was tied to its legs. Belknap unworthy of our nation and our great actually summoned the witness to Washington by whom he met his fate. Robeson has defied them to catch him until he now comes and puts his own head in the noose. Babcock's was an extremely vulgar case, and is not even capable of carrying a moral. Shepherd and Harrington did it through Nettleship and the inmate of the Vermont State Prison. Gen. Howard, and all that he implies, went to death through the back door of the Freedmen's Bank. Blaine dies hard, preferring the protracted sensations of strangulation to the sharp and decisive neckbroak that ends suffering at once. Never in this country were so many candidates for the Presidency guilty of suicide, or beset with spicidal intentions, as this year in the Rethus doing much to help along the great desideratum—a return to specie publican party. The thing has actually become a rage. Morton has gone under, with not so much as a bubble on the surface. All save Conkling have disappeared, and him they are doing their best to kill because he will not make way with himself. The only

> candidate to explain what it means. It (From the Blue Bidge Blade.) Watts says Hampton, deserves no belief.

Hampton, says Watts's both liar and thief: On only one point their agreement Both own they belong to the Radical

party.

GRANT'S SEW MINISTER TO JUDGE DICK'S ADDICE S AT Out on the Pacific coast they do no em to have the highest opinion in to world of Lient, Beale, whom President Grant nominated the other day for Minister to Austria. The San Fran-

isco Bulletin says that "if his memory is not fragrant, it is at least strong n the minds of old citizens,"and gives After distinguishing himself in the Mexican war, he was appointed Indian Agent at Teion, where he "managed to make way with a large sum of government money, the defense being that he had so expended it in behalf of the government that the fatter was

the gainer, although subsequent facts indicated that Beale had profited largely by some of the transactions." He 'held the appointment of Surveyor General of California from 1861 to 1863," and was removed for "having made an official report abounding in gross errors and in wild and mischievous suggestions," "Never before or since has there been so scandalous an administration of the affairs of that office." "Beale, without capital of his own, having the key to the situation by virtue of his office. was enabled to acquire" ranches containing in all more than two hundred thousand acres. "He defermined the location and quality of his own land." The Bulletin concludes: "We do not care to fill up this outline. A Minister to one of the most enlightened courts in Europe ought to be a different man from Beale, whose nomination, to say the least, was not fit to be made. That

is the conviction of the best citizens

here, and that would be the general

judgment of the country were Beale's

official antecedents thoroughly laid

open to public scrutiny." The Sultan paid the widows of the Salonica victims \$200,000 a piece. Isn't it, we earnestly but respectfully ask, is not it about time to stop publishing that sort of thing? Calmly and dispassionately we ask our brethren of the press if they have thought of the consequences of giving the benefit of their circulations to such su advertisement? Have they thought for a moment of the tide of emigra-

tion that is likely to set in from these toward the Sultan's shores? Have they thought of the number of guile less husbands that may be transformed into "Salonica victims" at \$200,000 a piece? How many handsome young wives are there ready to subject their Christian husbands to the slaughter of is one consolation however to be found in the depressed condition of the Sultan's financial affairs. The price of Saloniea victims must soon fall to more

reasonable figures. There is one thing, remarks the Nashville American, which our Dempear to forget when they so confiresumption act, Mr. Tilden will refuse resumption is concerned. If the Convention should refuse to declare for a repeal of the specie resumption ac'. there would be heard the sound of retreating footsteps over about Ohio and | and gone to join the white robed We have as yet seen no good reas in the parts adjacent. Remember, the the fight is first upon' the platform,

> Tilden's fate before a ballot is taken. General Fitz Lee has written a letter to General J. A. Early explaining that in his opinion "the vote of Virginia should be cast for the man who most favorably impresses us with his ability to win said impression to be produced from full and free conference with delegates from all parts of the

NAL desires to fight it out on even if it shall take until the very last hour of the St. Louis Convention to make a nomination. It is for this reason that we in common with a large majority of the Southern press have urged the appointment of prudent discreet men strength of proof. Let Southern delegates withhold-decisive action until in the language of General Lee they have had full and free conference near future you may obtain eminent studies of the several departments of with the delegates from all the other parts of the country and then let them decide who of all the gentlemen presented as candidates for the nomination seems most assured of success. When they have settled in their minds who this winning man is let them vote | the hearty plaudits of all who had the for him regardless of any views he good fortune to hear it. may entertain for or against hard money or soft money. What the South now seeks at St. Louis is a Democratic candidate who can be elected. That's botanic garden this year. It is known being rather driven to the fatal act what we want. The money question as the Aralia Papyrifera and pro-

can be settled afterwards. In his address on decoration day Rev. Robert Collver, of Chicago, said: "I count every attempt to rake up Anglo-Saxon family, and I am ashamed of the men of my own State who could say the thing that has just been said in our own State Capital that they might add worm-wood to gall. are one family North and South. We can only work out that destiny through peace and good will. On this sum mer morning, as we stand together. the dust of these dead men are rising dust and which is loyal. It is all one to the snn '

Such sentiments as these, says the Christian and a patriot, and we are glad to see such a severe rebuke from such a source administered to the fanaties who built the Republican platform at Springfield, It is only cowards who exult over a vanquished foe: it is only vultures and hvenas who feed upon the bodies of the slaip.

Ex-Minister Orth is under fire from his own ranks. The Evansville Journal insists, in view of his failure to "explain," in his recent speech, that his real candidates left are the Unknown, And the talk is kept up about reform "within the party," with no known wrong time.

At the celebration of the Fourth of July in New Haven, Conn., there will be a gathering of two thousand children carrying flags and singing national songs. The girls are to be dressed rings broken up, and public thieves in frocks representing the three na- generally trembling in their shoes. tional colors, and will be so grouped But there is yet work left honest men on a large platform as to present the in dragging knaves to the light. So true conservative people of the State

In accordance with our surpose here ofore intimated, we lay before our readers the remarks of Judge Dick introductory to the address delivered by him before the University at the 13th June, 1876, when and where an recent Commencement. After being introduced to the large assemblage present by Paul C. Cameron, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees, Judge Dick said:

Honored Faculty and Vrustees, Young Gentlemen of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow-Citi

The snalight and dews of beaven fall n nearly every part of the earth, and nese beneficent messengers of God vivify the germs of grass, and tree, and flower with the energy of vegetable life and fill the realms of nature with verdure, fruitfulness, fragrance and Nearly every spot upon this habit-

able globe has been dear to some try is in grave peril! human heart; been irradiated with the lights of joy, Bedewed with tears, or hallowed by sacred memories. We can never forget the homes of our childhood consecrated by a mother's love; the scenes of our youth are like dreams of a fairy land; and we all have well remembered places where we have received rich blessings and where our hearts have been thrilled with pure and noble emotions.

He that kindles the sunbeam and distils the dew drops, has woven the tender ties of love and memory that bind us to the places of earth and the scenes of the past, and those ties like Æotian harp strings breatheforth sweet melodies that blend into the harmonies of life. They are also electric chords which continually fill our hearts with the buoyancy, purity and innocence of earlier years, and brighten our faith-visions of the eterna nome in the better land.

Thirty-three years have passed-the period of a generation-since 1 left these venerable halls to enter the dusty arena of practical life to contend for the prizes of fortune and honest fame. I did not wisely improve many the privileges which my Alma Mater offered and receive all the treasures of virtue and learning which he anxiously endeavored to bestow; but I found in after years that the few precious gifts which I accepted gave ight to my pathway, and strength and courage in the hours of conflict. As and dutiful son I have this day returned to the classic shrines of my boyhood to lay an humble offering upon the broken altars, where after long years o sadness, desolation and gloom, have again been rekindled the fires of truth and knowledge. I find here a new generation occu pying the old homestead, but I feel hat they are my younger brothers who will reverence and love our common mother, and receive in rich abundance the precious blessings of their sacred

heritage. My brothers, I have for you a few words of counsel that cover the whole duty of man. To become highly then the debt really is. accomplished scholars-truly refined ocratic friends of the Tilden stripe ap- gentlemen and useful members of sodently claim the nomination of Gov. Bible. Make it the man of your coun-Tilden. It is this: There will be no sel, the magna charta of your faith, opes. It is rich in wisdom - beautiful in thoughts and language, and it is the only sure guide to happiness and clares in favor of the repeal of the holiness in time and in eternity. I rejoice to find among the Faculty one of my loved College friends, and one of my honored preceptors-representatives of the past-illumining no. step backward" so far as specie the present with their experience, learning, wisdom and Christian faith. Many of the noble Christian philoso ollers and sages who constituted the old Faculty, have left rich moral and intellectual legacies to mankind, throng beside the Eternal Throne.

Pardonme, if I for a moment pause in the performance of my present daty, The result of that will determine Gov. to listen to the low sweet and solemn melodies, that like spirit voices are coming from the distant regions of the "long ago," and catch a few hasty glimpses of the many scenes that with panoramic vividuess are passing before the eye of memory. The bright and loved faces and kind voices that once greeted me are here in fancy seen and heard again; and through the lapse of eventful years I feel a thrilling inspiration from the warm, generous and noble hearts that once honored me with their confidence and delighted me with their friendship. I cannot find words to express my emotions and will not attempt to portray the scenes which memory has painted in the silent chambers of the soul. I can only say that all the recollections of my college days are bright, joyous and beautiful and will be enshrined in my

inmost heart forever. Honored Faculty and Trustees thank you for the energy, ability and affectionate zeal with which you have labored to resuscitate our beloved University, and I congratulate you upon the progress that you have made, and I earnestly hope that in a

We regret very much that both from want of space and from a want of a proper report we are unable to give our readers the benefit of the whole of a speech that received as it deserved

The Washington Star describes the new plant to be distributed from the duces the beautiful substance known as rice paper. It has soft, downy palmate leaves and grows ten feet high, with a stem four inches in diameter, full of white pith like the elder. It is divided into pieces three inches long, and by the aid of a sharp instrument is unrolled, forming the thin, narrow sheets known as rice pa . per, greatly used by the Chinese for Sunday, and is reproduced here: drawing figures of plants and animals. and also for making artificial flowers. It was first introduced from the island of Formosa to Europe in 1853; from The sun cannot tell which is rebel there it has been widely disseminated. It is almost naturalized in some parts perhaps in California, it will flourish. As an ornamental out-door foliage plant it is well worthy of cultivation in

any part of the country. A special telegram from Quincy to Draw, of Suwannee county, as a caudidste for Governor, and Mr. Noble tenant Governor. These nominations. says the News, were received with ecthusiastic delight by the delegates. name "be removed from the head of Mr. Drew is one of the most successthe Republican State ticket, and that ful business men in the State. Of unof some man substituted in his place swerving integrity and of irreproschof whom it cannot be said that he has lable character, his candidacy disarms ever used a position conferred upon the criticisms of even the most reckhim by the people to put money in his less supporter of either Stearns or is the queerest politics a live party was purse." Mr. Orth came home at the Conover. That he will lead the Florida Democrats to victory, we have no

Good work so far. Babcock, Schenck, Belknap, Blaine, Robeson. The Wash ington ring exposed, the whiskey appearance of an immense national flag, says the New York Sun,

MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held in Raleigh at the Executive Chamber, at 12 M. on Tuesday, election for President of the University will take place.

The "ex-Confederate House," says the Baltimore Gazette, has just passed a bill placing on the pension rolls the name of the man who was wounded while endeavering to defend the life States of the Union placed in the Ro Mr Seward in 1865 Does not the "ex-Confederate House" know that this This object was defeated by the war It is a beautiful work of art, and ar was all wrong. When the proposition admirable likeness. We congratulate was made it should have rejected it . once with the utmost scorn. This acgood fortune in possessing such a tion upon its part will be a grave dissubstantial and enduring representaappointment to the Radical organs. tion of their honored relative. - Neu bern Nut Stell. and is another evidence that the coun-

The Baltimore American says : The courage which inspired Mr.

Baine to take "forty-four million of American people" into his confidence has achieved for him not only a great political victory, but also a triumph over the insidious arts of scanda that will hereafter make his reputation proof against mere detraction and

If there was nothing in the Mulli gan-Fisher letters that Blaine was ashamed or afraid for the "forty-four million of American people" to know where does the "courage" come in?

In vindicating himself before Congress, Mr. Blaine said : "Whenever concealment is desirable, avoidance advisable; and I do not know any better test to apply to the honor and fairness of a business transaction." In his letter to Fisher about the Northern Pacific interest, Mr. Blaine said: "Of course, in conferring with others keep any name quiet, mentioning it to any one unless to Mr. Caldwell."

The iron ore lands about Chattanooga, Tennessee, have been purchased by an English company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, who will soon commence the manufacture of iron on an extensive scale.

The fiend of the blue pencil has put in his appearance. He marks around presidential articles in the prominent and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold un der the cloak of Bitters. papers and squanders postage in sending them around promisenously.

The treasury statements of the national debt are pronounced incorrect by a "Banker," in the New York Bul was a source of great saxiety to all her friends

A f-w bottles of the Vegerias restored he
health, strength and appetite.

N. St. TILDEN, letin, to the tune of forty millions less

MAJOR ENGELRARD (From the Roanoke News.)

MAJ. J. A ENGELHARD. RALEIGF, N. C., June 3, 1876. FDITORS NEWS:-The name of Jos A. Engethard will be presented to the State Democratic Convention for the nomination of Secretary of State. Although Major Engelbard has been laboriously engaged for several years on the leading daily paper in the State, he has ye. found time to frender the party efficient service on the stump. There is no section of the St te that has not experienced benefits from his labors in behalf of the party and in behalf of the true interest of North

Shall his great services to the party be brought to a close? or shall we retain them by transferring him from the sanctum to a position at the capi ital where he can work still more ef feetually for the good of the people of North Carolina ?- WAKE COUNTY.

(From the Washington Echo.) MAJOR JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD FOR SEC RETARY OF STATE.

EDITORS OBSERVER: I am glad to observe in a recent issue of the Observer the suggestion that Major Engelbard deserves some substantial consideration at the hands of the Democratic party of the State. This is well known all over the State, and it will be a pleasure to his many friends if the party will nominate him for Secre tary of State. Of his entire fitness for he polition it is unnecessary to speak, have good reasons for knowing that he will accept the nomination, and think it would be but a meagre return for the great services he has always most cheerfully rendered his party and State at all times and without reward. The press of the State will support Major E. enthusiastically, and am sure the party will sustain him, if nominated, to a triumphant election. Good Family Let Engelhard be our choice for Secretary of State. Respectfully.

We endorse what "Rowan" says of Major Engelhard, and hope the con-Every Barrel-Every Package Guaranteed vention when it assembles will nominate him by acclamation. The Major

We are Constantly Reducing Prices The name of Maj. J. A. Engelhard, late of the Wilmington JOURNAL, is prominently urged for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket. Maj Engelhard deserves well of the party, and possessing as he does, the highest Family Grocery Trade. qualifications and being a popular and ble speaker, his nomination would and strength to the ticket.

(From the Charlotte Observer.) Card from R. Y. McAden, Esq.
It was stated in the Ralegh News
one day last week that R. Y. McAden, GLUE-GLUE-GLUE Esq., of this city, would probably be the Radical candidate for State Treas urer. We gave no denial to the report at the time, for the reason that Mr. McAden was preparing a card to be sent to the News for publication deny ing the rumor over his own signature The card appeared in that paper of CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 2d, 1876. Editor Daily News : DEAR SIR:-I see it stated in your

paper that it is reported in official

ircles that I will be the Radical can-

lidate for Public Treasurer. Twice before I have seen my name mentioned of Australia; in the Southern States, in your paper in connection with ticket. I did not attach enough importance to the first two announce ments to notice it, but as the rule is that three tips is out, I will notice this, if for no other purpose than to thank the News and its correspondent the Savannah Morning News announ- for the interest they seemingly ces the nomination by the State Con- take in my welfare, and whils vention of Florida of Mr. George F. thanking you for your kindness, permit me to say that there is such a thing as hugging one to death and as I do not propose to be hugged A. Hull, of Orange county, for Lieu- to death by any man, I will state for the information and relief of all that I am not a candidate for any position on either ticket, as I can make a tolerably good living outside of a political office. and feel that my services are not absolutely necessary in any official position to the well being of our good old State: and in addition to this, I have so far escaped the prevailing epidemic the service of the dear people.

As your paper might in a section where I am not known, produce the impression that I had changed my politics for office, I will state that I am a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, appointed from Mecklenburg county where I live and where it is presumed my politics are well known. I expect to attend the convention and exert what influence I can to nominate such a ticket as will command the undivided support of the and thereby insure a Democratic via-

tory not only in this State, but in the United States at the ensuing election. Respectfully, R. Y. McApen.

unda of the Capitol at Washington.

he members of the family on their

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE

INFORMATION

For Billious, Remittant

and Intermittant Fever,

Or What is More Commonly Termed

FEVER AND AGUE.

ith pain in the I oins and through the Back, at

trongly concentrated that it is one of the reatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be out together. VEGETINE does not stop with

breaking chills and fever, but it extends it wonderful influence into every part o the hu man system, and entirely eradicates every talm

of disease. VEGETINE does not actas a power cathartic, to debilitate the bowels and can the patient to dread other serious complaints.

which must inevitably follow, but it strikes a

he root of the disease by purifying the blood estores the liver and kidneys to healthy as

tion, regulates the bowels, and assists nature in performing all of the duties which devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to-day

from the effect of powerful purgative nostrums, Frightful quantities of quinine and poison does of arsenic, neither of which ever have or ever

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rith nature's laws, and while it is pleasant the taste, genial to the stemach, and mild in its affuence on the bowels, it is absolute in its a

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describable chilly sensation down the spine, at

JACOBI'S Hon. John W. Ellis. The daughters of the late Governo Ellis have just received a superb bust Hardware Depot n Italian marble (life size.) of their listinguished father, which is now at the residence of their mother in this Just Received in Great Variety city. This bust of North Carolina's FISHING TACKLE first war Governor is the work of Henry Dexter, a celebrated sculptor of GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES Boston, and was beenn in 1860 th SNATHS. biect being, at the time, to have the ousts of all the then Governors of the

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apprehension and delivery either to the Sheriff of New Hanover county, of the prisoner W. T. Jackson, alias C. P. Saew, charged with the murder of one Charles Jackson, colored, in the city of Wilmington. The son, colored, in the city of Wilmington. The prisoner escaped from the iail of insiow county on Sunday evenior, the 14th inst. He is about on Sunday evenior, the 14th inst. He is about five feet high, thick set, light hair and county plexion; full face-and weighs about 15 pounds, well dressed and clean looking.

E. MURRILL.